

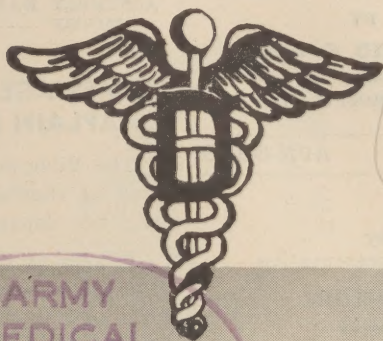
BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

VOLUME I

No. 11

30 September

1944



ARMY
MEDICAL
OCT 15 1945
LIBRARY



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL
AN ARMY SERVICE FORCES INSTALLATION
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

AUTHORIZED BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH
COMMANDING
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

Volume 1, No. 11

APN-8-21-M

EDITOR

Helen McCoy

Public Relations Representative

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Mrs. Lucy Maurer

Doris Simmons

PHOTOGRAPHY

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Fort Sam Houston

Pfc. Robert S. Wingate

REGULAR CONTRIBUTORS

Colonel Howard L. Landers,

U. S. Army, retired

1st Lt. Mary Hansen, ANC

1st Lt. Fern Green, P. T.

Sgt. J. Gottlieb

Pvt. Carroll H. Curry

The Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast, compiled and edited in the Public Relations Office, is published expressly for the patients, military and civilian personnel of Brooke General Hospital.

Printed material, photos and cartoons from this publication may be reproduced provided proper credit is given and specific prior permission has been granted.

THE CHAPEL



RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

CATHOLIC MASS:

Sunday, Chapel	8:00 a. m.
Sunday, Red Cross Bldg. "old"	
hospital	10:15 a. m.
Confessions before Mass	

PROTESTANT SERVICES:

NEW HOSPITAL CHAPEL:

Sunday School, Young People	9:00 a. m.
Sunday Morning Worship	10:00 a. m.
Sunday Vespers	7:30 p. m.

RED CROSS AUDITORIUM "NEW" HOSPITAL:
Sunday School, Children.....10:00 a. m.

"OLD" HOSPITAL RED CROSS BUILDING:
Sunday Morning Worship.....9:00 a. m.
Sunday Vespers.....5:30 p. m.
Wednesday Vespers.....5:30 p. m.

ASSEMBLY HALL, M.D.E.T.S.:
Sunday.....11:00 a. m.

A MESSAGE FROM CHAPLAIN MATTHEWS

The Bible says, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

In keeping with this idea, a Sunday School has been organized for the children of Brooke General Hospital's personnel. It meets at ten o'clock each Sunday morning at the Red Cross Building. Pfc. Lynn Toney is the superintendent and Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Robertson are the efficient teachers with Mrs. Berg in charge of the music.

All of these workers are well trained for their respective positions and they are all doing fine work. It is our hope to enlarge the school as more children move into the vicinity and other teachers will be available for instruction as the classes increase.

I am sure that parents here at Brooke whose children are not attending Sunday School, would be happy to have this good influence placed in their children's lives.

It has been said that a child gets fastened on him a part of everything that he says or hears and we all know that the early years are impressionable ones. Consequently, religious teaching during this period will make a lasting impression.

As your Chaplain, I take this opportunity to invite all children who are not regularly attending any other Sunday School, to join Brooke's Sunday School.

(Signed) OLLIE G. MATTHEWS
Brooke's Chaplain.

The Cover Photo

—shows the newly completed Eighth Service Command Central Dental Laboratory located in the "old" hospital area, Brooke General Hospital, Turn to Page 9 for complete story on this branch of the Dental Corps.



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps.

Colonel Walter L. Reesman

**CHIEF OF DENTAL SERVICE
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL**

(Story on Page 4)

The DENTAL SERVICE*

BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL



CHIEF of the Dental Service at Brooke General Hospital is Colonel Walter L. Reesman, DC, United States Army. Colonel Reesman was born at Blair, Nebraska, 9 February 1887, the son of Charles L. and Elizabeth T. Reesman. He was educated at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1909 and received post-graduate work at Chicago College of Dental Surgery and at the Cook County (Chicago) Hospital.

Colonel Reesman practiced for three years at Bozeman, Montana, before entering the military service as an acting Dental Surgeon in June, 1913. He served in this capacity for three years which at that time was necessary to establish eligibility for his examination for commission as First Lieutenant, Dental Corps, United States Army.

Colonel Reesman's first station was with the 6th Cavalry and Divisional Troops at Texas City, Texas, where the Second Division was encamped during the period of Mexican Border troubles which culminated with the expedition to Vera Cruz.

In 1914, Colonel Reesman was transferred to duty in the Hawaiian Islands where he remained during the early part of World War I, returning to the United States for station at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. His next station was the Presidio of San Francisco, California, and after that Fort Lewis, Washington. Later he served four years at the North Pacific College at Portland, Oregon, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Colonel Reesman was next assigned at William Beaumont General Hospital at El Paso, Texas, until 1932 when he went to the Philippines for station at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila. He returned to the United States in November, 1934, for station at the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. His next stations included the Army & Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and duty with Headquarters Second Corps Area, as Corps Area Dental Surgeon for two years prior to his coming to Brooke General Hospital in February, 1944.

The organization of the Dental Service at Brooke General Hospital includes the following sections: Operative, Oral Sur-

gery and Prosthetic Sections; the Oral Hygiene and Dental X-ray being under the chiefs of each of the separate operative clinics.

Prior to the Dental Service having been established at the "new" hospital, it was located in one of the one-story pavilion wards adjacent to the main building of the "old" Station Hospital.

The Dental Service includes the following installations:

THE "NEW" HOSPITAL DENTAL CLINIC

The Examining, Operative and Dental X-ray Sections of the "new" hospital Dental Clinic are under Major George A. Schmidtman, DC, as Chief Clinician. All dental patients are first given a complete dental examination including X-rays if necessary. Patients referred by other services of the hospital to the Dental Service for consultation are examined to determine possible relationship of dental diseases to the systemic diseases or conditions for which the patients are hospitalized.

The Prosthetic Section of the "new" hospital Dental Clinic includes the Dental Laboratory and its chief is, Major E. C. Geiger, DC. During Major Geiger's present hospitalization, the section chief is Major Robert F. Jerles, DC. In this section all artificial tooth replacements, which include both fixed and removable bridge-work and dentures, are constructed.

The comparatively new plastic material, Methyl Methacrylate, commonly called "Acrylic" is used as a base for most of the dentures made here. It is capable of an infinite number of coloring combinations and is frequently used as a substitute for fused porcelain in constructing veneer crowns for anterior teeth. An interesting use for this material is in the construction of artificial eyes, to replace the increasingly scarce glass eyes which were formerly procured largely from Germany. Brooke General Hospital has been designated as a Center for this type of prosthesis and a laboratory for the making of Acrylic artificial eyes is to be established here in October under the direction of Major E. P. Dickson, DC, who is receiving instruction in this work at Valley Forge General Hospital in Pennsylvania.

The Prosthetic Section has increased production during the past two years by developing enlisted technicians. This was

*Not to be interpreted as being a part of the Eighth Service Command Central Dental Laboratory which is a separate and distinct operation of its own—see story on Page 9.



"A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network
from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas
Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p.m.

AIR-BORNE TROOPS

The Allied invasion forces fighting in France, Belgium and Holland, under the supreme command of General Eisenhower, have settled down to the serious business of defeating a still powerful enemy, who has concentrated great strength at several points along the Westwall and is fighting stubbornly to pry Allied spearheads loose from their gains. It is probable that for some time action on this front will be a series of tough slugging matches, with an occasional spurt of as much as three to five miles by a single invasion column, instead of the 50 to 70 miles in 24 hours made at times by Patton's Third Army in over-running northern and central France.

When the First Allied Airborne Army, commanded by Lt. Gen. Brereton, landed in Holland on September 17, it made history. The sky-borne army was dropped in pockets that became strong points on a 40-mile line starting at Eindhoven near the Belgian border, and stretching northward through Grave on the Meuse River, Nijmegen on the Rhine, and Arnhem on the Leck River. In a dashing drive through southern Holland on the 18th and 19th of September, Lt. Gen. Dempsey's British Second Army sent swift armored units 50 miles. The drive began at Valkenswaard, 40 miles south of the Maas (Meuse) River, bypassed Eindhoven which was firmly held by Allied airborne troops, and raced on to Grave on the Maas (Meuse) River. From that point to Nijmegen on the Waal (Rhine) River, stubbornly resisting forces of Germans were encountered and the British were brought to a halt.

On the night of September 20, and the morning of the 21st, tank-riding American paratroopers shot their way through a Nazi death battalion in the streets of Nijmegen; broke across the Rhine River and together with a British armored column sped northward to relieve the encircled airborne force holding out 10 miles away at Arnhem on the Leck River, which is the northern arm of the Rhine and a gateway to the Reich. Piercing this gateway would open the path to Essen and the industrial Ruhr. However, industry in the Rhur Valley has been largely destroyed by air attacks, and can be of little value to the Germans. Nevertheless the Germans fiercely

counter-attacked, not to save the Ruhr, but to protect the Reich from invasion.

BRITISH SECOND ARMY

On September 22 Dempsey's Second Army tanks were brought to a standstill six miles short of a junction with the beleaguered forces at Arnhem, by a determined rush of German guns and troops, and the position of these airborne British and Poles, part of Brereton's First Allied Airborne Army, was officially described as critical. Bad weather made reinforcement and supply by air difficult, and the Germans were throwing strong anti-aircraft fire and many of their available planes into attempts to turn back further Allied aerial carriers. When the weather turns favorable, however, and thousands of Allied sorties are flown into this sector, it will be no difficult task to crush the enemy, who for the moment is blocking the British Second Army advance and threatening the airborne pocket of Allies with extinction.

The strategy involved in landing airborne troops at Grace, Nijmegen, and at Arnhem is quite comprehensible. These three rivers on which they are located are parallel, and flow due west rather close together on their way to the North Sea. Without the string of strong-points established by the airborne army, the British Second Army would not have been able to fight its way across the three rivers, in an effort to reach the German frontier at a point that would outflank the north end of the Siegfried Line at Cleve. When we learn more about these events we shall come to a realization that from a strategic standpoint the plan for this air invasion was the most complex in history, and the simplest of execution.

AMERICAN FIRST ARMY

Lt. Gen. Hodges' First Army was blocked temporarily from exploiting its penetration of the Siegfried Line, but it succeeded in making some spotted gains. The wedges driven into the German defense system north and south of Aachen were being widened. These veterans drove into Germany to within three miles of Geilenkirchen, which is 12 miles north of Aachen. They mopped up in the forests at the base of their wedge south of Aachen and were blasting out the last Nazi-held

houses in industrial Stolberg east of Aachen. Other forces which had bypassed Stolberg were four miles farther east, but apparently had been pinned down there in heavy engagements.

AMERICAN THIRD ARMY

Lt. Gen. Patton's Third Army had battered its way to within six miles of Metz, perhaps the greatest inland fortress city in western Europe; had cleared the Nazis from Luneville, 25 miles southeast of Nancy; and had won high ground along the Meurthe 10 miles farther southeast in a closing action on Baccarat. The Third Army battered across the Seille River somewhere in the Chateau-Salins area but was thrown back.

AMERICAN SEVENTH ARMY

In the sector linking Lt. Gen. Patch's Seventh Army with the Third Army, the Germans announced that American troops had broken into the fortress town of Remiremont, 28 miles northwest of Belfort, but were dislodged after a hard fight. The Seventh Army was forced back a mile or two from Vermondans, 17 miles southwest of Belfort, in the Pont de Roide area. Other forces of the Seventh Army pounded forward into stiff artillery fire east of Epinal on the Moselle, 35 miles southeast of Nancy. Another column took two villages about 13 miles east of Lure and the same distance west of Belfort.

AMERICAN NINTH ARMY

The American Ninth Army commanded by Lt. Gen. Simpson was reported on September 17 as being at Beaugency, near Orleans south of Paris, where a force of 20,000 Germans, who had previously been trapped when the Third and Seventh Armies came together, and who were being herded by overhead airguards, surrendered to the Ninth Army without firing a shot.

THE SIEGFRIED LINE

The bold attempt made by the Allied invasion forces to wheel around the northern end of the Siegfried Line and strike for the heart of Germany, was hamstrung by bad weather which grounded Allied air strength. At that critical hour the Germans drew upon their strained resources to hurl tanks and men into counter-attacks all along the 250-mile front. On September 22 the Berlin radio said that from Metz to the Swiss frontier it appeared the Americans "have concluded their preparations and are about to begin their all-out offensive."

The principal German defense line of the Siegfried system is on the Rhine River. The strong points include Dusseldorf, Co-

logne, Coblenz, Mainz, Karlsruhe and Strasbourg. The line now being reduced is a switch-front line that begins at Cleve on the Rhine near the Holland frontier, and drops due south through Aachen, Trier and Metz. The Germans at first did not make a stubborn fight to retain this Westwall, and the weak and ineffective garrisons encountered caused much surprise.

American engineers, with 150-pound dynamite charges, blew passageways for tanks through jagged 18-inch steel beams protruding from concrete bases. Dragon-tooth tank barriers of huge blocks of concrete were readily destroyed. Even a handful of enemy troops with spirit could have held up the advance of the American First and Third Armies at such obstacles. A correspondent accompanying the First Army invasion columns at Aachen reported that the garrison defenders of the works were a weird assortment of spiritless troops, among whom were subjugated Russians, Italian and Poles.

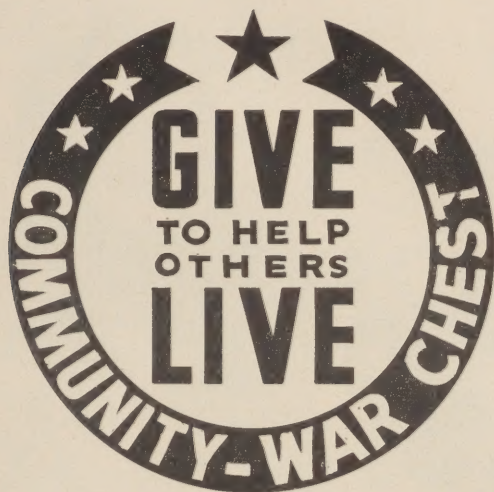
Within the past week the situation along the Westwall has hardened through the appearance of a number of the best German divisions. In recent broadcasts I have commented on the 100 divisions Germany can use on the short 300-mile front against the Russians from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains, and of the 80 to 100 remaining divisions that can be thrown against General Eisenhower's seven armies, as they drive toward the heart of Germany.

During the week ending September 23 there were several occasions when the news seemed to be somewhat alarming, but only so because the individual relating it failed to understand what was going on along the entire front of the invasion forces. I have heard persons exclaim, after hearing or reading a dozen words of misinterpreted news, that the Germans had driven the Allies from all their holdings in Germany, or that the airborne troops landed at Arnhem had been annihilated. My advice is that before you accept a piece of news as bad, study the situation and don't permit headlines or the blasts of commentators to pervert your own individual power of thought. There will be bad news from time to time, for the Germans are far from being defeated, but the Allied forces on the ground and in the air are Victory troops. They are so far superior in numbers, weapons and morale that the Nazi-Germans will be crushed under their terrible power. All military and civil Germany, other than the Nazis, would like to end the war now.

AMERICANS IN COMBAT

In view of the probability that from now on the war with Germany is going to be
(Continued on Page 19)

GIVE ALL YOU CAN...



Drive
Opened
27
Sept.
1944

Drive
Closes
14
Oct.
1944

Your Community War Chest is an agency for co-operative planning and financing of community services. The Community Chest conducts annually a united campaign for voluntary contributions (except during the war when the campaign is conducted by the War Chest of San Antonio and Bexar County). One hundred agencies participate in the planning activities of the Welfare Council and thirty-four of these agencies are fund-participating members of the Chest.

The Chest and Council do co-operative planning through citizens and community agencies, promote high standards and effective administration of community services for health, welfare, recreation and related fields. They do research and joint study of community needs, and educational promotion for proper development of all public and private agencies dealing with social problems.

The story behind the 59 agencies financed by the Community War Chest is a story of relief from the suffering of war refugees, and prisoners of war. It is a story of entertainment for soldiers all over the world and wholesome fun for boys and girls here in San Antonio. Behind these agencies is a story of constant efforts to protect the health of babies and mothers in our city and guidance for families in trouble. Support given to these agencies means a better life for the citizens of San Antonio and a friendly touch of home for our armed

forces. For many of our Allies, it means a better chance to live.

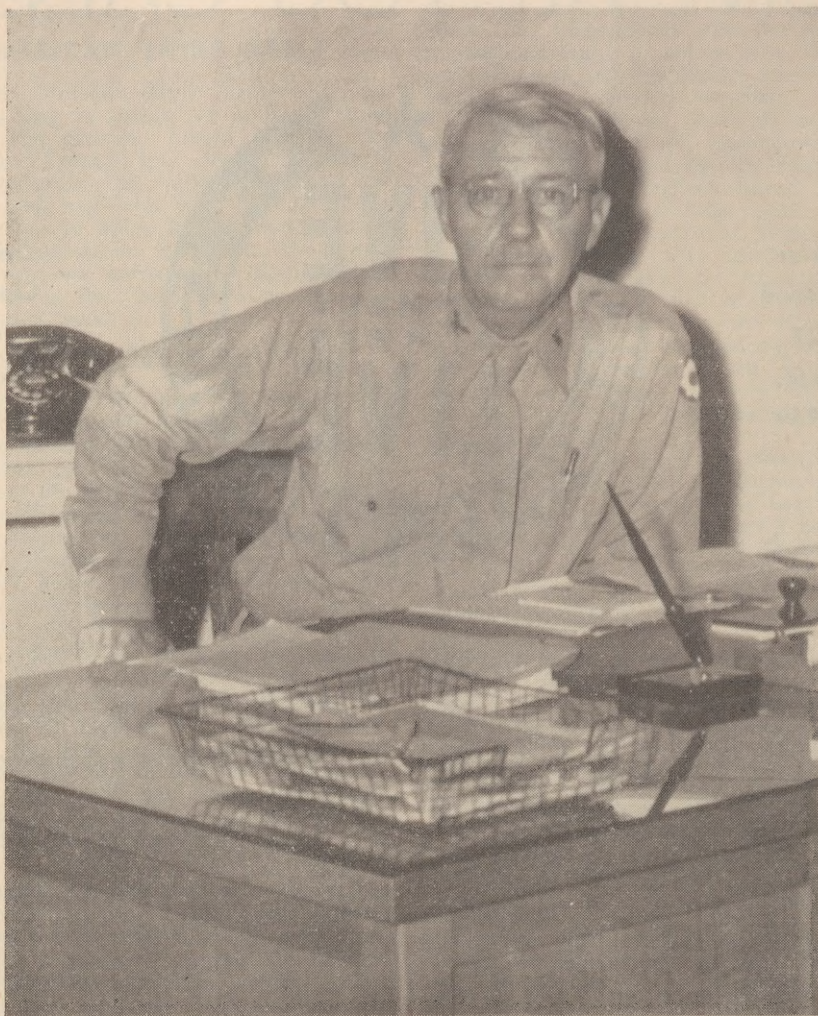
Community-War Chest funds are distributed carefully. A Budget Committee of 30 outstanding citizens and one hundred citizens on the Boards of Directors of the Community Chest and War Chest reviewed the budgets and service before setting the goal. Each local agency is supervised by a volunteer board of citizens.

Orphans, the sick, the handicapped, here in San Antonio have not been benefitted by war-time employment. They need help now as always.

Our Allies in China, Russia, Britain, Greece, and other countries bore the brunt of OUR war while we were preparing. All of us want to help them now.

The needs of youth cannot be "frozen for the duration," so, while the grown-ups are fighting the war, the boys and girls of San Antonio are growing up. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts and the youth centers are on the job to help them grow into useful and happy citizens.

Contact Major Cyrus S. Myers, Post Personnel Office (Phone 3601 or 3974) or any one of the following: Lieutenants Rex L. Haase, Edgar A. Rogers, William H. Taylor, Ellison J. McTigue, August W. Schara, and Arthur A. Silke, who will receive your contribution for the Community War Chest.



—Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

Colonel Glover Johns

**COMMANDING OFFICER
EIGHTH SERVICE COMMAND
CENTRAL DENTAL LABORATORY**

(Story on Colonel Johns, Page 16; story on Central Dental Laboratory, Page 9)



The Eighth Service Command Central Dental Laboratory

NOW IN ITS NEWLY COMPLETED "HOME"

A Dental Prosthetic Laboratory, which formerly acted as a school whose main mission was training enlisted technicians, was started approximately eighteen years ago at Walter Reed General Hospital, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

In October of 1938, four other Central Dental Laboratories were established at Atlanta, Georgia; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; Presidio of San Francisco, California and Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Authorized by AR 40-520 under which they function.)

The Central Dental Laboratories were to function exempt from local control under the set-up at that time of the Corps Area which later became the Service Command, except that they were each attached to their respective station hospitals for supply and certain administration.

The laboratory, as set-up originally here was to service, for dental prosthetic purposes generally, all stations in the Eighth Service Command and included Air Force stations in this territory. Later on, camp dental laboratories were established at some of the larger stations.

The new Eighth Service Command Cen-

tral Dental Laboratory building, completed in July of this year, is located in the "old" hospital area. Formerly located in the main building of the "old" hospital until a more suitable location could be found, it functioned at the Post Dental Clinic of Fort Sam Houston. In February of 1939, the Dental Laboratory moved to the operating suite in the west wing of the "old" Station Hospital, the operating pavilion there having been moved into the "new" hospital.

By February, 1943, work at the Dental Laboratory had progressed to such an extent that it was found necessary to establish two shifts. Quotes Colonel Johns, Commanding Officer of the Central Dental Laboratory: "During that summer, we maintained three shifts but this only lasted a short while as it was not considered efficient operation; so we reverted to the two shift status."

The following figures present a graphic picture of the increased demands on the Dental Laboratory: Starting with January, 1939, 100 dentures were being processed by a staff of five (one officer and four enlisted men originally assigned to



MRS. JESSILY HOLLAND
Secretary to Colonel Johns of the Central
Dental Laboratory

the Dental Laboratory with a total of 1,136 cases completed during the year. In 1940, the figure was stepped up to 1,762; in 1941, the figure was 2,741; in 1942 the total jumped to 11,265 cases, and in 1943 the amazing total of 49,109 cases were completed by this Laboratory. It was necessary of course, during the period to increase the staff, which at present consists of 7 officers, 83 enlisted men, and 3 civilian employees. It is expected that by the end of 1944, the total number of cases pro-

cessed will even greatly exceed the high figure of 1943.

On July 11, 1944, the Eighth Service Command Central Dental Laboratory moved into its new present quarters, a one-story and basement building of permanent construction, especially designed to efficiently accomplish its mission. The building, 40x100 feet in size, has utilized every foot of space to excellent advantage.

On the first floor of the east end of the building are located the offices which cover a space of 40x20 feet, the remaining 40x80 foot space being entirely devoted to laboratory purposes.

Air-conditioning is now being installed in the building with machinery for it located in the basement.

In the basement are also located the heavier supplies as well as the dressing rooms for the technicians assigned to the Laboratory.

The Laboratory is equipped with every facility possible which lends itself to efficiency. Great stress was put on ventilation and lighting and each bench, at which four technicians work, is equipped with a dust collector, an innovation which makes working conditions more pleasant and reduces materially, occupational hazards.

The processing of Vitallium appliances at the Eighth Service Command Central Dental Laboratory was authorized in September, 1941. This laboratory is one of only two designated for this work.

"Vitallium is an alloy of cobalt, chromium and molybdenum, which was developed by the Arstenal Laboratories of New York, for dental prosthetic appliances because of its entire corrosive resistance to saliva. It contains no iron and is



The staff of the Eighth Service Command Central Dental Laboratory

entirely resistant to body fluids. There is no corrosion of the metal itself or irritation of the tissues about it. We encountered it in our experiments on the effect of electrolysis of metals on bone in 1936, and because of its inertness we advocated its use for bone plates and screws. The material is cast and is very hard, yet as it is now alloyed, it can be bent to fit irregular surfaces."*

The Central Dental Laboratory operates under the supervision of the following officer personnel: Colonel Glover Johns, D. C., Commanding Officer; Lt. Colonel Leon L. Cole, D. C., in technical charge; Major Robert Steuerwald, D. C., Captain Frank S. Tuttle, D. C.; Captain William W. Ward, D. C.; Captain Ottamor A. Strattaman, D. C.; and 2nd Lt. Henry A. Ainsworth, M.A.C.

Besides the officer and enlisted technician personnel, there are two civilian employee clerks assigned to the clerical section: Mrs. Jessily Holland and Miss Omadel Covell. Tom Flint is the civilian janitor.

Of the 83 technicians on duty in the Dental Laboratory, 65 per cent were trained by this installation.

The Laboratory is organized into the following units: Receiving and Shipping; Surveying and Designing (Frame-work); Tooth Selection; "Setting up," "Waxing up" and Repair; Investing and Processing; Deflasking; Finishing and Polishing; Vitalium and Final Inspection and Shipping. Officer supervision is maintained at each vital step in the process.

The Receiving and Shipping Section is supervised by Colonel Cole, who is also in technical charge of the Dental Laboratory.

Here is the story of the amazing and efficient manner in which partial or full dentures are made at the Central Dental Laboratory: When the mail arrives with models, etc., of the oral cavity for the Dental Laboratory each box is opened (always



Receiving and Shipping Section supervised by Lt. Colonel Leon L. Cole (also in charge of the laboratory). Colonel Cole dictates instructions to be followed on models from which dentures are made after they are received from camps, posts and stations in the Eighth Service Command. Colonel Cole is being consulted here by Captain Ward on a dental case.

upper and lower models are included in order to ascertain the correct jaw relation), immediately identified, and given a number. Instructions on a form come with each model and these Colonel Cole inspects, dictating the necessary steps to be taken by the dental technician in order to process the case. Each model next is trimmed at a specially designed machine for the purpose, in order to remove unnecessary sections, then numbered backwards with station identifications so that the completed dentures will carry the number correctly read forward.

Captain Tuttle then examines the models, makes certain designs to be followed by the technician for the next step. Each technician is carefully trained to do his specific work going by instructions from the supervising officer.

The next step constitutes the Surveying and Designing of appliances. The fabrication of gold clasps and bars (partial dentures constituting 90% of the work done in this laboratory) and the soldering

(Continued on Page 16)

* Extract: "A General consideration of metals for Buried Appliances in Surgery; Special Contribution. Charles S. Venable, M.D., F.A.C.S. and Walter G. Stuck, M.D., F.A.C.S., San Antonio, Texas. From the April '43 issue of Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, the Official Journal of the American College of Surgeons."



The Surveying and Designing Unit at the Central Dental Laboratory, with Captain Frank S. Tuttle, supervising officer of the section shown in center foreground.



The Frame-work Unit at the Central Dental Laboratory, where the fabrication of gold clasps and bars constitutes 90% of the work done in this Laboratory.



The Tooth Selection Unit at the Central Dental Laboratory, where the mould and the color of the teeth for the dentures are selected.



"Setting up" and "Waxing up" Units, Central Dental Laboratory. Here exact wax duplicates are made of what is wanted in the completed case.



Deflasking Unit at left with Flasking Unit in right background, Central Dental Laboratory.



The Investing or Flasking Unit at the Central Dental Laboratory, where the Appliances are prepared for the "curing" process.



The Central Dental Laboratory is one of two in the entire country designated for the processing of Vitallium, the unit shown above.



The Polishing-up Unit is under the supervision of Maj. Robert Steuerwald, D.C., who is shown in center background (in uniform). Major Steuerwald is also in charge of the Final Inspection Unit.

(Continued from Page 11)

of the assembled parts being accomplished by electric devices.

Next comes the selection of teeth for individual cases after the metal frame is made and case mounted on articulating frame. Technicians in the tooth Selection Unit choose the teeth needed, matching them up to the number of the color indicated (each station dental clinic uses a shade guide on which 25 different shades of teeth, each removable, aid the technician to ascertain the shade which matches the individual's own teeth. The shades are designated by numbers.)

The Tooth Selection Unit maintains literally hundreds of thousands of teeth in various shapes, sizes and colors and these are matched as nearly as possible to those of the mould in the shade indicated. (In this unit are also maintained small currently used supplies.)

After the teeth have been selected and fitted into the moulds where spacing shows missing teeth, specially prepared wax is pressed around and against these teeth to hold them in place. This section is called the "Setting up" and "Waxing up" Unit. In this unit exactly what is wanted in the finished piece is prepared in wax. All extra wax is then carved away and the dentures trimmed as they should be.

The Investing and Processing or Flasking Unit then makes the plaster mould and where the average dentist thinks in pounds of plaster, the Central Dental Laboratory thinks in tons, for literally tons of plaster are used in a short period of time here. Tinfoil is used to make the upper half of the plaster reverse model smooth. After the plaster has been fully poured or invested, the flask is opened and all wax removed.

Where the wax has been removed, the space is then filled with pink toned plastic to match the gums. When packed with plastic by a device which presses the plastic in securely, the flask is next opened and surplus plastic removed. If more is needed it goes through the same process until ready for the "curing" process.

Flasks containing the plastic dentures are then put into spring compresses, two at a time, and clamped together. When a number of compresses are ready, they are put into thermostatically controlled vats held at 158 degrees Fahrenheit for one hour, then put in boiling water for fifteen minutes. They are then taken out and cooled to room temperature.

The Deflasking process comes next, the dentures being removed, cleaned, then sent to the Finishing and Polishing Unit, from there to the Final Inspection Unit and then to the shipping section.

When the completed dentures are sent to the Shipping Unit, the identification slip

is matched with the "pigeon-holed" slip and the metal identification (which accompanies the dentures through the entire process) and all matched to the number on the denture itself. In the meantime the address slip has been made ready and the completed dentures are ready to be mailed out to the originating station.

The Eighth Service Command Central Dental Laboratory is used as a training unit for officers and enlisted men, many of those having trained here have already been assigned to Dental units of the A.S.F. and A.G.F.

Colonel Johns extends a cordial invitation to anyone interested, to visit the Central Dental Laboratory and see a complete denture processed.

P. S.: Coffee is served daily at 9:30 a. m., sharp.

★

ABOUT COLONEL JOHNS, COMMANDING THE CENTRAL DENTAL LABORATORY

Colonel Glover C. Johns was born in San Antonio, Texas, on November 10, 1885. His parents were Arthur C. and Laura C. (Tutt) Johns.

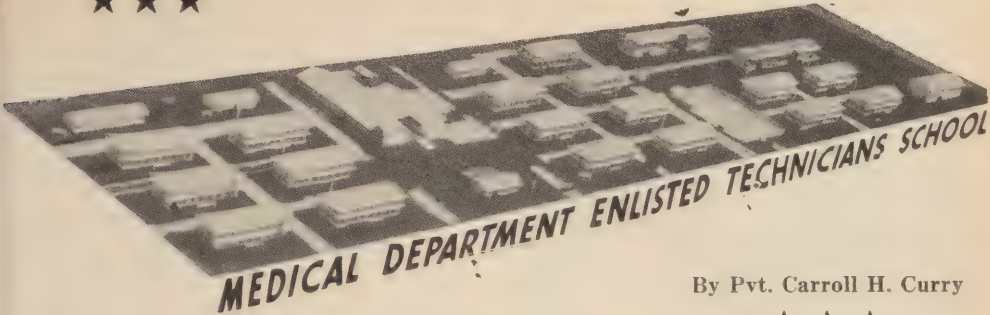
Colonel Johns received his education at San Antonio high schools and was graduated from Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., receiving his D.D.S. in 1905.

Colonel Johns was commissioned in the United States Army on September 17, 1917 and entered on active duty October 6, 1917 as a first lieutenant. He served 33 months with the army of occupation in Germany and France, later serving four years at Tripler General Hospital in Hawaii. In 1925, Colonel Johns graduated from the Army Dental School and Medical Field Service School.

Twenty-seven years of faithful service with the army, was just completed by Colonel Johns on September 17, 1944.

It is quite evident that October 4th is an outstanding day with Colonel Johns, for he received four of his promotions on that date, the first being October 4, 1918, when he was promoted to captain; the second when he received his majority on October 4, 1929, the third to lieutenant colonel on October 4, 1937. Colonel Johns was promoted to temporary rank of full colonel on October 17, 1942, and received his permanent rank of colonel on October 4, 1943.

Colonel Johns established the Central Dental Laboratory at Fort Sam Houston on November 7, 1938, and has been its commanding officer ever since.



By Pvt. Carroll H. Curry



MDETS NEWS . . .

Shades of the prodigal's return! The Pharmacy Section has come back home and is fully reinstated in the family circle.

The original Pharmacy School of MDETS was discontinued on 10 July 1943. Happy that its importance to the curriculum now has been recognized, the section is in full operation, its mission being the training of pharmacy technicians competent in all phases of Army pharmaceutical work. Sixty students are enrolled in the section of which twenty will be graduated each month.

We are pleased to introduce Lt. Ira K. Karns (see character sketch of Lt. Karns by Pvt. William Lytle, on page 22), who has reassumed the directorship of the Pharmacy Section. During the suspension of the course he was the Company Commander of Co. A.

Lt. Karns, whose home is in Olean, N. Y., is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from which he received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1936. Following his graduation he was in the employ of a prominent manufacturer of pharmaceuticals for a period of approximately four years as Field Representative. Enter-



Picture of THE PHARMACY SECTION MDETS.
Class in Session



Lieutenant Ira K. Karns

ing the Army in December of 1940, he was a member of the Eighth Quartermaster Battalion and later operated a pharmacy for the Eighth Medical Battalion at Fort Jackson, S. C. After attending OSC at Camp Barkeley, he received his MAC commission and was transferred to Camp Normoyle for the Motor Transport School. Appreciation of his pharmacy skills finally came and MDETS Pharmacy Section gained a competent instructor 5 February, 1943. Lt. Karns became director of the section in March of the same year.

Lt. Karns' favorite sport is golf and he enjoys getting out on the course to shoot a sporadic 100.

To assist Lt. Karns in the conduct of his section we find T/3 Thomas D. Bomar and S/Sgt. William Hudson, both of whom are thoroughly familiar with the section, having served previously in the same capacities.

GRADUATION AND REVIEW

The last graduation ceremony and review honored Master Sgt. Carl Webb, who, after 26 years of faithful and efficient performance of duty, was retired from the service. At a special dinner for Sgt. Webb, the school cadre presented him with a jeweled

pin as an indication of their appreciation of his friendship and co-operative spirit.

At the review, Provisional Company "B" gained the distinction of being the outstanding group on the field. Major Daggett, Company Commander of Provisional Co. "B" shares the honors with the men of his company and the platoon leaders: Capt. Allcorn, Capt. Benes and Capt. Kroner.

Lt. Col. Harvey C. Maxwell was reviewing officer and at the graduation exercises delivered an inspiring address to the students.

Dancing and refreshments at the Service Club, were thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of students and graduates, and brought the graduation activities to a gala close.

PERSONALITIES:

The boys at the B.O.Q. are missing the genial atmosphere which was created and maintained through the presence of Chaplain Deal'e. The place won't be the same without you, Chaplain. The entire school wishes you Godspeed.

* * *

Lt. Thaddeus Herbert has taken over the helm of Co. A and we extend congratulations to him in his new assignment.

Recent promotions in Co. A: Peter Kodis, T/3; Joseph Baker, T/4; Hulin Moseley, T/4 John Victor, T/4; James Baldock, T/5.

Private Israel Rubinstein recently became a member of Co. A, as Company Clerk.

* * *

TO OCS: S/St. Curtis Voelkel, formerly in charge of MDETS Transportation, and Cpl. Doyle Brown, Headquarters Clerk, are now officer candidates at Camp Barkeley, T/4 Milo Swanson, X-Ray Section instructor, has gone to Fort Belvoir, Va., for officer training.

* * *

S/Sgt. Frank Naiman and Sgt. Lewis Vordick are at Camp Barkeley, and T/4 Peter Kasmir at Fort Lewis, Wash., for further training. T/5 Thomas Thornton is a new student of the Adjutant-General School, Fort Sam Houston.

* * *

Private Carroll H. Curry is on furlough at his home in Fairmont, W. Va. He will be back at school in time to resume the writing of MDETS news in the next issue of the Bluebonnet.

* * *

Those members of the school who have not been attending the non-sectarian services at Assembly Hall at eleven o'clock on Sundays, have been missing something really worthwhile.

Sunday 17 September marked the beginning of Chaplain B. H. Bohmfalk's stay with us and his message was an inspiration to all.

THE DENTAL SERVICE

(Continued from Page 4)

accomplished by training the inexperienced technician to do a particular branch of laboratory procedure as a specialty, where upon becoming proficient, the technician was rotated to another phase until technicians of well rounded qualifications were developed for greater efficiency. The necessity of certain prosthodontic procedure was demonstrated to the technicians by presenting patients with unusual, as well as classical cases. Some surgical prostheses were fabricated by this section including splints of various types for maxillo-facial and oral surgery cases and a skull prosthesis of swedged tantalum for the Neuro-surgical Section.

DENTAL SERVICE ANNEX II

The development of Annex II for enlisted patients required additional facilities for dental treatment with a three-chair dental operative clinic being installed including complete Dental X-ray Service. The chief of this Clinic is Major E. C. Dow, DC. This section cares for Dental Operative work for enlisted out-patients as well as consultation and dental operative work for patients of Annexes II, III and IV. The Dental X-ray Section here also functions for Oral Surgery and the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School Operative Section.

The Oral Surgery Section was transferred in 1943 to Annex II with complete equipment including two chairs and one operating table and is located in two rooms. This section is under the supervision of Captain Wells M. Wade, DC. All Oral Surgery except the simpler type of tooth extraction is done here.

The Dental Ward was transferred to Annex II in combination with the Plastic Surgery Ward. The Dental Ward is maintained for the care of patients with fractured jaws or facial bones, dental and oral infections and extensive oral surgery and is under the chief of oral surgery.

"OLD" HOSPITAL DENTAL CLINIC

This Clinic has for its chief, Major Galen H. Adles DC. Dental Operative and Consultation Service for patients of the "old" hospital and for the Neuropsychiatric Sections are cared for here. It functions in the same capacities as the Operative Sections of the "new" hospital Clinic and the Clinic at Annex II, a Dental X-ray Service being maintained in this clinic also.

The Prosthetic Section of the "old" hospital Dental Clinic is under the direction of Captain A. A. Moody, DC, its chief. This section initiates preparation, impressions and insertions of dental prosthetic appli-

ances, the actual laboratory construction of which is done at the Central Dental Laboratory.

DENTAL SERVICE AT THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL

Chief of the Dental Operative Section at the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School is Captain R. M. Succop, DC. In this clinic all dental operative work for the students of the school is completed for each class before graduation. Necessary dental prostheses for students are constructed in the "new" hospital Prosthetic Section.

Oral Hygiene treatments are an important part of the Dental Service rendered at each operative clinic. These treatments are performed largely by army trained technicians under the supervision of the Chiefs of Clinics.

Complete Dental Service is rendered all military personnel. Dental service for dependents is limited to the emergency relief of dental pain or infection in compliance with current War Department directives.

Besides the professional service rendered by all officers of the Dental Service, officers are required to attend all conferences, demonstrations and lectures in the hospital area, and each is encouraged to attend civilian dental society meetings in the vicinity of Fort Sam Houston. New officers reporting have been rotated between the various sections of the Dental Service for a broader experience in hospital procedure and for the development of versatility.

In 1943, 14,076 patients applied for consultation in the Dental Service of Brooke General Hospital of which 10,186 were treated for operative dentistry and oral surgery in 40,123 sittings.

★

A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS

(Continued from Page 6)

a tough slugging match, some idea of the number of our troops involved is desirable. American ground forces fighting in France consist of the First, Third, Seventh and Ninth Armies, and the Americans who constitute the major portion of the Allied First Airborne Army. United States armies on occasion in this war have contained as few as five or six divisions. The armies now in France probably total 9 to 10 divisions each, for a total of 45 to 50 divisions. There are also in France the British Second Army and the Canadian First Army. Fifty American divisions, infantry, airborne and armored, represent about 670,000 men.

On September 18 the Chief of Staff of
(Continued on Page 20)

A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS

(Continued from Page 19)

the Army, General Marshall, told the American Legion convention that the army now has committed more than 60 divisions to combat on all fronts, and eight others were mentioned. How many of the 60 army divisions are fighting in the Pacific was not revealed. I have been keeping track of official releases on the matter and know.

General Marshall has stated further that there are 2,155,000 men in the Combat Zone of corps and army troops, and of service troops; also that the total strength of the ground forces and air forces deployed in battle is more than 4,000,000, of which over 1,000,000 are airforce troops. A recapitulation of these figures and an estimated breakdown of the 2,155,000 figure give these results:

60 divisions	820,000
Corps and army troops	700,000
Service troops	1,455,000
Airforces	1,050,000

The total is slightly more than 4,000,000, the figure mentioned by the Chief of Staff as now deployed in battle on all fronts.

RUSSIA

The momentous offensive which opened in the Baltic states on September 15, when the Russians renewed their efforts to reach Riga on the Baltic Sea, resulted within a few days in the smashing of a network of German defenses to a depth of 25 miles on a 170-mile front. On September 22 the part of the campaign in Estonia was successfully concluded when the capital and important naval base at Tallinn was captured, after a smashing six-day, 121-mile breakthrough from the Narva Sector.

From the magnitude of the operations it was apparent that Marshal Stalin had determined to finish the cleaning up process in the Baltic area. Four greatly strengthened Soviet armies engaged in a coordinated attack of such violence as to clearly indicate the purpose of the Russians to kill, capture or eject all German troops from Latvia and Estonia.

The Berlin radio announced that the Germans were evacuating the northern part of Estonia, as there was "no longer any need to protect Finland's southern flank" now that the Finns had broken their alliance with the Germans.

CROWDED PACIFIC

In a formal joint statement issued September 16 at the termination of the war strategy conferences in Quebec, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill said: "The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec conference has been confronted was to find room and opportunity for marshaling

against Japan the massive forces which each and all the nations concerned are ardent to engage against the enemy."

In my broadcast of September 6, commenting on five days of air and sea destruction wrought upon the 4,500-mile length of the Japanese Empire, from the Kurile Islands to the Celebes, I expressed the same thought, but more abruptly, in these words: "The powerful armed force operating in the Pacific under the over-all command of Admiral Nimitz, is made up of so many hundreds of warships and thousands of carrier and land-based planes, that it is becoming quite difficult to find worthwhile targets on which to have them practice."

HALSEY-MITSCHER COMBINATION

Recent events in the Pacific were precursors of operations for the early reduction of the Philippines. Blows of such massive proportions were struck, with such devastating effect upon the Japanese, that there is no longer occasion to delay landing troops in the Philippines.

On September 21, Manila was attacked in daylight by carrier-based planes. Admiral Nimitz said that it was a "superlatively successful attack which apparently caught the enemy completely by surprise." Striking in great force, the raiding planes shot their way through a strong defensive screen of interceptors. They blasted 110 Japanese fighters out of the sky. Another 95 enemy aircraft were caught and destroyed on Clark and Nichols airfields in Luzon Island.

Thirty-seven ships were caught at Cavite naval base. A destroyer leader, five tankers and five freighters were sunk. Probably sunk were a destroyer, two tankers, a transport, 22 cargo ships and a floating drydock. The planes came from Vice Admiral Mitscher's powerful carrier force attached to Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet.

Since the Halsey-Mitscher combination went into action about the first of September, in three weeks it has destroyed or damaged 908 Japanese planes, 181 ships and 77 small craft. Twenty American planes were shot down. Admiral Nimitz said that in not a single carrier strike, including five raids on the Philippines, was an American ship hit or even vigorously attacked.

PELELIU

On September 15, Halsey's fleet attacked Peleliu, one of the Palau group that lies 500 miles due east of Mindanao, throwing a terrific fire into it with every weapon available, including rockets and projectiles from the 16-inch guns of the newest battleships. Previous to the invasion of Peleliu the heavy defenses of the

(Continued on Page 21)

Ceramics Taught at Brooke

Instruction Supplied by Capable Red Cross Workers Under the Supervision of Brooke's Occupational Therapy Program



PATIENTS AT BROOKE RECEIVE INSTRUCTION IN CERAMICS FROM MEMBERS OF THE RED CROSS: Private Bill Stange of Joliet, Ill., at left, and Private Thomas Jones of Henrietta, Okla., are being instructed in Ceramics in one of the two Occupational Therapy Shops, Annex II, Brooke General Hospital. Mrs. Kenneth F. Zitzman and Mrs. R. V. Rickard, Red Cross Workers in the Arts and Skills Section of Occupational Therapy give instructions daily, Monday through Friday, from 1:30 to 3:00 in the afternoon. Materials and instructions are supplied without charge to any patient interested and when the article is completed it becomes the property of the patient to send home if he so desires. The Red Cross is in urgent need of instructors for the Arts and Skills program at Brooke and is asking that anyone eligible contact the American Red Cross, downtown headquarters.

A WAR EXPERT VIEWS THE NEWS

(Continued from Page 20)

island had been battered for an almost continuous nine-day air bombardment. together with frequent shelling from warships. The day before Peleliu was invaded, Halsey's powerful fleet wound up a three-day air assault by carrier-based planes on the central Philippine Islands of Cebu, Panay, Negros and Leyte.

OROTAI

Troops of General MacArthur's com-

mand on September 15 captured Morotai Island, 12 miles north of Halmahera Island and 350 miles southeast of Mindanao, marking a step in MacArthur's return to the Philippines that brought from him the declaration: "Our campaign is now entering upon its decisive stage. Defeat now stares Japan in the face." In a 300-mile stride from the tip of New Guinea, the carrier-protected convoy caught the enemy by surprise and only ten Japanese were encountered on the landing beach.

As soon as MacArthur and Nimitz receive several more divisions of troops, penetration of the Philippines can be expected.

RED CROSS ACTIVITIES AT B.G.H.

Reported by Marie Liesch
Staff Recreation Worker

MOVIES

The most popular of all entertainments, movies, continue to be shown twice weekly, Tuesday and Friday, at the Red Cross Auditorium. Matinees begin at 2:00 p. m. and evening movies at 6:30 p. m.

On some of the wards, 16-mm movies are shown weekly.

The schedule for these is as follows:

Week of Oct. 2nd—"Good Morning Judge."

Week of Oct. 9th—"Rose of Washington Square."

Week of Oct. 16th—"Nightmare."

Week of Oct. 23rd—"No Time for Love."

COUNTY FAIR

The Red Cross Auditorium was reminiscent of a "County Fair Midway" with its gay banners strung across the room and its colorful booths for the "County Fair Party" on September 4th.

Patients tried their luck at "Bingo" and their skill at "Darts." Informal card and table games were also available with girls from town acting as hostesses.

The "future" was predicted by two gypsy fortune tellers who were much in demand.

Pvt. Herbert Koch . . . pleased everyone with his informal piano selections.

Gray Ladies assisted with serving refreshments which consists of "hot dogs" and "pink" lemonade.

BINGO

"Bingo" a regular Wednesday activity in the dayroom of "Ward 40" is becoming increasingly popular.

A variety of prizes are offered. These are supplied mainly through the Camp and Hospital Council.

Last week Pvt. Horne didn't miss a game even though his luck was bad. Was it because he held "Card 13"?

RECORDINGS

Many patients on Ward 40 availed themselves of the opportunity given them of "talking a letter" home. Recording equipment was brought to the bedside of patients unable to be up.

After overcoming his initial "mike" fright, Sgt. Lawton displayed his vocal talents by singing two favorites: "Down by the Old Mill Stream," and "God Bless America."

Other patients made recordings of Puerto Rican and Hawaiian melodies. This served as good ward entertainment as well.

Members of B'nai B'rith Lodge with Harry Goodman serving as chairman assisted by Sam Wish, I. L. Dodic, Arthur Michael, Irving Lefkowitz and Joe Braunstein helped make the recordings and also distributed cigarettes and gum.

* * *

The following letter received by Mrs. Selness of the Red Cross here at Brooke, is self explanatory.

The American Red Cross, Bexar County Chapter, September 11, 1944

Mrs. Hazel Selness,
Field Director American Red Cross,
Brooke General Hospital.

Dear Mrs. Selness:

Mr. Walter Barron, field director at Randolph Field, has suggested that we acquaint each of you with our prisoner of war program, pointing out that our activities would be of interest to the personnel on your post. It is possible that you might like to use some or all of the information in your post newspaper.

Our chapter has a prisoner of war committee headed by Mr. Richard L. Smith as chairman. We are able to disseminate all information affecting prisoners of war in the Far East or in Germany and to be of benefit to the "next of kin" in our country.

We have recently established a packing center which is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 a. m. until 12 noon in Room 511, Houston Building. At this packing center our prisoner of war committee assists all "next of kin" in preparing their prisoner of war packages for members of their family. We give to each "next of kin" a sturdy carton, one-half pound of powdered eggs, and two pounds of tropical chocolate. Since the packing center has been opened, we have found it most successful and believe it to be a splendid service to our country.

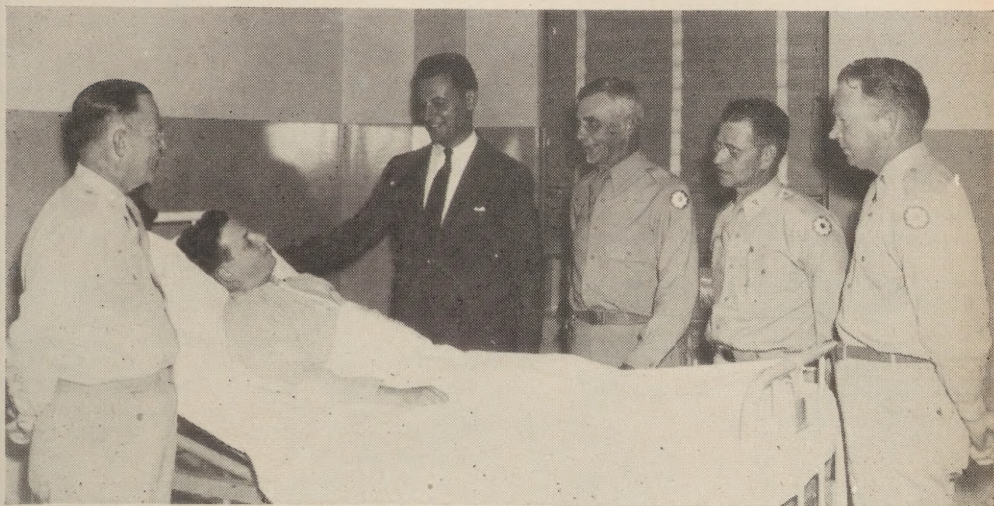
Our committee is also prepared to acquaint the "next of kin" of what is available to each prisoner of war. We have on display in our office a sample Red Cross food package and a capture parcel.

After the provost marshal's office notifies the family that a member of that family is a prisoner of war, the family can, through us, send a cablegram to the prisoner. Cable service is also open for emergency messages through the Red Cross to prisoners in the Far East.

As you know, no packages can be sent at this time to any prisoners held by the Japanese. The United States government

(Continued on Page 24)

Psychiatric Addresses Given at Brooke by Dr. John Romano



Distinguished visitors at Brooke recently included Dr. John Romano, Professor of Psychiatry, Cincinnati University, and Colonel Franklin G. Ebaugh, Chief of the Neuropsychiatric Branch, Eighth Service Command. They are shown above in consultation with members of the Brooke General Hospital staff. Left to right in the photo, are: Colonel Ebaugh, the patient, Dr. John Romano, Colonel John C. Woodland, Chief of the Medical service at Brooke, Lt. Colonel James B. Polka, Chief of the Neuropsychiatric Section at Brooke, and Major Towler, assistant to Colonel Polka.

Dr. John Romano, professor of psychiatry, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, addressed the staff of Brooke General Hospital on the 11th and 12th of September on the following subjects: "Recent Studies of Delirium and Migraine," and "Certain Aspects of Psycho-Somatic Medicine."

Both lectures were given in the Red

Cross House, "new" hospital area and were well received.

Dr. Romano was accompanied to Brooke General Hospital by Colonel Franklin G. Ebaugh, chief of the Neuropsychiatric Branch of the Eighth Service Command.

Dr. Romano and Colonel Ebaugh were introduced at the lectures by Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, Commanding Brooke General Hospital.

Don't Sell Out . . . Shell Out!

Buy War Savings Bonds

... Physical Therapy News ...

By 1st Lt. Fern Green, P.T.

The hospital chapel was the scene of the wedding of Lieutenant Isabelle Armstrong and Captain John A. Urlick on September 11, at six p. m. The double ring ceremony was read by Chaplain Eugene Kelly.

Mrs. Urich is a second lieutenant Medical Department physical therapist, and is now stationed at this hospital. She was a member of the third training class in physical therapy conducted at Brooke General Hospital. Her mother, Mrs. Guy W. Armstrong, arrived from her home in Hutchinson, Kans, to be present at the ceremony.

* * *

Our latest visitors here for basic training are Second Lieutenant Margie Boyd, La Garde General Hospital; Second Lieutenant Margaret Oehmler, Harmon General Hospital; Second Lieutenant Emma R. Streitt, McCloskey General Hospital and Second Lieutenant Emelie Johnson, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

* * *

Everyone was sorry to see Lt. Margery Short leave for Camp Barkeley to join her unit. A farewell dinner was given for her at the home of Mrs. Hugh Brunnemann.

* * *

Miss Katherine Leonard left September 13th for Miami, Fla., where she will spend her leave with her sister.

* * *

October 1st is the big day for Dorothy Jarvis—Katherine Leonard—and Celeste Hayden—they will be second lieutenants at last after a long year of hard work and study. Congratulations!

* * *

Conversational Spanish in the Annex II Clinic is an entertaining extra curricular activity. Typical conversation: "Que estas cociends?" "Mucho gente." "De verdal?" "Si, ahora si." "Son mentiras!"

If one is curious to know the translation inquire of Miss Jarvis who really is in earnest about learning to speak Spanish before she leaves for her new assignment in El Paso, Texas. She is making progress since she can now recite her vocabulary consisting of counting to ten and singing "Rancho Grande."

* * *

E is for the Effort that you make
X is for the 'Xtra things you do
E is for the Exertion that it takes
R is for Reduced edema, too
C shows Contusions do not pay
I is for Increase in motion
S is for the Strength that's gained
E is for Everlasting health anew
Put them all together, they spell EXER-

CISE and Brother, that's what you get at Annex II.

* * *

Members of Training Class V have been taking their furlough leaves before being commissioned on October 17th.

Sgt. Ethel Walt recently returned from Duluth, Minn., where she flew in a B-24.

Cpl. Bessie Amsden enjoyed several days on a ranch in Bandera—quite an experience for a Connecticut Yankee.

Cpl. Irene Carbee is leaving for Corpus Christi to bask in sunshine and bathe in Gulf waters.

LETTERS TO MRS. SELNESS

(Continued from Page 22)

is supplying \$10 per prisoner, per month in cash to Americans held by the Japanese. This money is a grant from the government, which reaches the prisoner through the co-operation of International Red Cross at Geneva.

It is hoped that the Japanese government, through the insistence of the representatives from International Red Cross will, before too long, open channels whereby American Red Cross food packages can be supplied each week to Allied prisoners in the Far East as they are now being supplied to Allied prisoners in Germany.

We would appreciate your referring any "next of kin" to our committee in the Houston Building. Miss Margaret Smith is the supervisor of our inquiry and information service, which includes all prisoner of war activity.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ (Miss) VIRGINIA SELBY,
Director Home Service.

"GI" JOE LITERARY CONTEST ANNOUNCED

E. P. Dutton and Company announces a cash award of \$5,000 for the best book manuscript submitted by a service man or woman—whether officer or in the ranks—in any branch of the United States Army—wounded in action in the present World War.

The contest is open now and awards will be given in 1945, 1946 and 1947. The closing date for the first year will be January 1st, 1945.

For further information, contact your Special Service Officer.